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foregoing cut; it has a broad thick hem running along the edge; in colour it is nearly of a tint with the two preceding patterns.

Somewhat like No. 2, is a beautiful soft fragment, with a diaper twill, and of a light warm colour, partaking of a shade of orange. It probably formed a part of the cloak or mantle. Of the same colour, but of a light serge texture, there is a small fragment of woollen stuff still remaining; likewise some portion of cording, apparently used in tieing or confining the dress.

The two remaining articles are of extreme interest. One of these, No. 5, is evidently a fragment of a light gauzy woollen veil, of the most delicate texture, and which it was believed by Lady Moira was of a greenish colour when first brought to light. The other, No. 6, is a piece of very closely woven hard firm thick mohair camlet of hair, not wool, and having on its outer surface rows of elevations, from each knob of which depended a small black tab, so that originally the cloth must have presented an ermine appearance. The colour is now a reddish-brown, but the remains of the tabs are quite black. This may have been part of the tunic. Even during the present century ladies' cloaks, tippets, and pellerines, and gentlemen's dressing gowns, were ornamented with ermine-like appendages of this nature.

No. 6.

The Rev. SAMUEL HAUGHTON, M. D., F. R. S., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, read a paper—

ON AN APPROXIMATE METHOD, FOUNDED ON OBSERVATION, OF DETERMINING THE DAILY EXCRETION OF UREA IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

THE researches of chemists and physiologists, in recent times, have demonstrated that all the nitrogen received by the body in food is eliminated by the kidneys; and that the supposition that the skin or lungs contribute, except in very small proportions, to this elimination, is erroneous. This important fact, based upon very accurate experiments, would seem to render more necessary than it is considered usually to be the determination of the amount of Urea excreted in health and disease.

To find the Urea in a given liquid, requires a combination of qualities and circumstances that can only rarely occur to the practical physician.

1. He must be a good chemist.
2. He must have a chemical laboratory at his disposal.
3. He must have thirty-five minutes to spare on each case in which he determines the Urea by Liebig's nitrate of mercury process.

These conditions, the coexistence of which in practice is impossible, have prevented practising physicians in modern times from paying that minute attention to the urine of their patients that was customary in the earliest times of medicine.

In the accompanying Table, which is founded on many observations of urine, both of health and disease, of specific gravities from 1003 to 1028, I have given what I believe will prove a very useful approximation to the daily excretion of Urea in all cases in which sugar is absent, and albumin either absent, or only present in small quantities.

The Table is one of double entry, to be used in finding the daily excretions of urine in fluid ounces, and its specific gravity determined by a carefully graduated urinometer.

I submit it with confidence to the test of practical experience, as I have so often tested it myself in fever, in pneumonia, in dyspepsia, and in kidney diseases, that I believe it will be found a most valuable aid to the physician, both in the prognosis and in the treatment of these and other diseases.

D. MOORE, Ph. D., read the following paper:—

DISCOVERY OF NEOTINEA INTACTA (REICHENBACH) IN IRELAND.

NATURAL ORDER—ORCHIDACEÆ.

TRIBE—OPHYDINEÆ.

Section—LOROGLOSSUM.

Genus—NEOTINEA (Reichenbach).

Species—*intacta*.

Synonyms.—*Aceras intacta* (Reich.). Ic. 13, p. 2.

Orchis intacta (Link.), in "Schrader Diar." p. 11 (1799).

Satyrium maculatum (Desf.), "Fl. Atlantica," 2, 319.

Orchis Atlantica (Willd. Sp.), 4, 442.

Aceras secundiflora (Lindley), "Bot. Reg.," t. 1525.

Perystylus densiflorus (Lindley), "Orchid." 298.

Habitat.—This highly interesting addition to the British and Irish Floras was discovered, in May, 1864, growing on the dry calcareous pastures of Castle Taylor, county of Galway, by Miss More.

OBSERVATIONS.—When Dr. Lindley described and figured this plant in the "Botanical Register," he remarked that it had an unusually extensive geographical range for an Orchis; the present discovery, however, extends the range very considerably, and is highly interesting, geographically, when viewed in connexion with some other plants which occur in the neighbouring counties of Kerry and Mayo. In those counties it is well known that several plants which are typical of the south of Europe Flora, and also of the Flora of North America, appear,